

63.84

MY GARDEN AND WHAT TO GROW.

No. 169 - - - MARCH, 1935



STARKE'S IMPROVED SPITZKOOL

Try this Cabbage! It is very uniform in type and of excellent quality. In growth it is one of the first of the second-early varieties. Seed: Per pkt. 6d.; oz. $1\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/-; lb. 15/.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

This issue should prove a timely reminder to the Agriculturist that the season for sowing the important grain crops is fast approaching and we offer seed of the highest quality in these crops. Need we emphasise once more the great importance of sowing seeds of the highest quality, seeds that have been subjected to cleaning processes that are made possible by the greatly improved machinery that we now have at our disposal. And need we emphasise once more that it costs the farmer nothing extra to do this because this recleaned seed can be sown thinner and will yet give a better yield!

Issued by the Associated Firms

**C. STARKE
& CO LTD**

Agricultural and Horticultural
Seedsman and Grain Merchants

.. Stock and Poultry Foods ..

MOWBRAY, Cape Town

Telephone 6-1101

TELE. : "SEEDSTARKE" MOWBRAY

**CHARLES
AYRES**

The Cape Florist & Nurseryman

(Telephone 6-3278)

THE NURSERIES, LIESBEEK ROAD

ROSEBANK, Cape Town

Seed Store: 12 Adderley Street

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TELE. "AYRES"

SEEDS AND SOWING.

By H. CHAS. STARKE, F.R.H.S.

If you have not already begun preparations for the autumn sowing of practically all kinds of Vegetable Seeds you should do so without any further delay so that the soil may be well prepared and so that seed sowing may not be delayed when suitable weather comes. It is no excuse to say that the ground is still too hard for digging because if that is the condition of your garden you have only yourself to blame. Good garden soil should never be too hard for digging because if you have incorporated in it a sufficient supply of humus and if you have used agricultural lime as liberally as is desirable it could not possibly be so. Your garden soil should be so loamy and friable that it should be possible to dig at any time of the year, and if you are beginning on new soil then the present is probably the best time for the trenching which is necessary in such circumstances. Trenching should not be delayed until the rains have come to soften the ground but should proceed during the summer in order that the ground may be ready for planting when the first rains come. A pickaxe may have to be used, but it is necessary that this work should be carried on.

In every garden there is much rubbish which can be cleared up at this season and this will be helpful if it is dug in and covered so that it may rot before long and improve the soil by adding to its humus content. No rubbish should be wasted or burned unless it is of such a nature that it will not readily rot in the soil. If it is very coarse put it deep down where it will not interfere with subsequent digging but put it in nevertheless and do not put all the rubbish in one deep trench where it will not help the crop but spread it as well as possible over the garden so that all the crops may benefit by it.

If suitable rubbish is not available in sufficient quantity then it must be supplemented by a liberal supply of stable manure, but if this cannot be arranged for then you must grow a green crop to take its place and preferably a leguminous crop because this will introduce nitrogen into the soil which would be quite expensive to buy if you could not obtain it in this way.

Where conditions are favourable and provided your work is well advanced and the soil ready to receive crops you may sow the following Vegetable Seeds during this month. Many of these will be sown on seed beds for transplanting later and for such crops only a small piece of ground need be ready now because you could prepare their permanent position while the seedlings are growing on the seed beds:—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Beet, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Cowpeas, French Beans, Herbs (various), Kale, Knol Kool, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Sorrel, Spinach, Swede and Turnip.

Some of these may with advantage be left till the end of the month, especially Beet, Carrots, Celery, Herbs, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Sorrel, Spinach, but much depends on the situation and soil conditions. In gardening matters it is impossible to rely on implicit instructions. Everything depends upon the good judgment of the gardener and he must persevere until he has such experience as will enable him to use his judgment to the very best advantage.

If the weather is favourable you will want to move quickly in the Vegetable Garden but that may be difficult if you have not made provision by growing transplants for setting out now. Perhaps we can help you in this and you will find a very nice list of such plants on another page of this leaflet. We grow very large quantities but if we have early rains there are seldom enough at this season to meet all the orders. You must not blame us, therefore, if you can not get all you want. You know the difficulties and, of course, the best course is to order early.

If you have suitable ground for them, a patch of Broad Beans sown now will not disappoint you and it is a delicious vegetable. We can supply seed of the best varieties. If the Bean Aphis troubles this crop you will find "Katakilla" an excellent remedy. We have that ready too when you want it and you will find full directions on the packet. Don't forget to remove the tips of the tallest shoots of the Broad Beans as soon as they are about two feet high. The pods will probably fail to set until you do this, especially if they are well grown. It is a mistake to plant them too close, set the rows 3 feet apart and the beans 6 inches apart in the row. If they are planted closer they will crowd and make weak, spindly growth which can not carry a good crop. Don't forget to pick clean and early so that they may continue bearing for a long time.

Bone Meal is the best fertiliser for Broad Beans; we have it here waiting for your order. Use it liberally.

FARM CROPS.

The new season's seed grain is now ready and we are offering all the best varieties. Our **Recleaned Seed** is well known for the high yield that it gives; quite a natural result because the poorer grains are eliminated in the cleaning process and you buy only the best grain which can be sown thinner and thus costs no more than inferior seed.

Pretoria Branch.—To find the price, delivered Pretoria, of any article on this page, add 1/6 per 100 lbs to cover cost of railage, except where specially quoted.

RECLEANED SEED WHEAT—SAAD KORING.		A.	Per	5	25	100	200lb
Burbank. —Tip-bearded. Similar to "Florence" and nearly as early	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Florence. —Tip-bearded. Perhaps the earliest of all varieties, has proved highly rust-resistant, a good white milling wheat	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Gluretty. —Bearded. Finest of all the Gluyas-Rieti crosses and the best for our local conditions	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Gluyas Early. —Tip-bearded. Highly rust-resistant, good yield-er, does not shell easily, an old and well-tried favourite...	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Kleintrou. —Tip-bearded. Grain small, white, plump and soft, straw thin erect and medium height, tillers well, medium-late, good yielder	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Kruger. —Beardless. Early, beautiful white grain of good milling quality, good rust resister, tillers well, good yielder but has weak straw	...	1/6	6/-	21/-	40/-		
Pilgrim. —Bearded. Product of Elsenburg, good rust resister, rather weak in straw, short but well loaded ear, ripens a little earlier than Gluyas Early	...	1/6	5/-	17/6	32/6		
Sterling. —Bearded. Fair rust resister, considered the best milling wheat we have at present and consequently in good demand	...	1/6	5/-	17/6	32/6		
Union 52. —Tip-bearded. Strong grower, grain white and very uniform, earliest of all "Union" selections, recommended for coastal area, especially for light rainfall	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	30/-		
Vondeling. —This variety includes both bearded and beardless ears and might be separated on this character to form two varieties; originally selected by Mr. J. H. Basson of Moorsburg district; very good rust and drought resister, strong straw, large and well loaded ears, ripens with Gluyas Early	...	1/6	5/-	17/6	32/6		
		A.	Per	5	25	100	150lb
Emmer (Fodder Wheat). —Very useful for stock feeding, either as green forage, hay or dry grain	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	23/3		
		Pretoria prices		1/3	4/3	15/-	21/-
RECLEANED SEED OATS—SAAD HAWER.		A.	Per	5	25	100	150lb
Algerian. —Universally grown in the Western Province and standard variety for Cape Oathay, also unsurpassed for grazing purposes or for a grain crop	Local Seed	1/-	4/-	13/-	17/6		
	First Crop	1/1	4/6	16/-	22/6		
	Imported Seed	1/3	5/-	19/-	27/6		
Langgewens. —A new variety, of Algerian type, raised by the Stellenbosch-Elsenberg College of Agriculture; a heavy yielder and good rust resister	...	1/-	4/-	13/6	18/6		
Sunrise. —A good white oat which is proving very successful in the Western Province, rust-resistant and very early	...	1/3	4/6	15/-	21/-		
RECLEANED SEED BARLEY—SAAD GARS.		A.	Per	5	25	100	150lb
Cape Early. —Like "Cape Six-rowed," but a more rapid grower, very largely used for early green forage crops	...	1/3	4/9	16/6	22/6		
Cape Six-Rowed. —Probably the greatest yielder in existence and very largely used by the Breweries for malting purposes	...	1/3	4/6	15/-	21/-		

FIVE PER CENT. CAN BE DEDUCTED IF CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER.

FARM CROPS.

RECLEANEED BARLEY-WHEAT—KAAL GARS.		A.	Per	5	25	100	200lb
India: Barley. —Bearded. A skinless barley grown for green forage but will also yield a heavy grain crop; not quite so early as the beardless type	...	1/-	3/9	12/6	22/6		
	...						
Nepal or Barley-Wheat. —Beardless. A skinless barley which is grown for the earliest green forage, the absence of awns is an advantage for green forage	...	1/6	5/9	20/-	37/6		
	...						
RECLEANEED SEED RYE—SAAD ROG.		A.	Per	5	25	100	200lb
Cape Early. —A rapid grower and heavy yielder of the type known as Spring Rye; universally used in the Coastal grain districts	...	1/-	3/6	11/6	21/-		
	...						
Stooling Rye. —Used extensively in the Transvaal, East Griqualand and similar areas; splendid variety for grazing	...	1/3	4/3	14/6	28/-		
	Pretoria Prices	1/-	4/-	13/-	25/-		

STARKE'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE.

The best grazing varieties of Oats, Barley, Rye, Crimson Clover, Vetches and Rape are combined in this mixture in suitable proportion to give full and palatable grazing for **Livestock** and **Poultry** in the late autumn, winter and spring.

This mixture may be sown in early autumn and again in early spring. The quickest growing ingredient, Dwarf Essex Rape, will furnish grazing in six to eight weeks, under favourable conditions, and from then a succession of nutritious pasturage will follow until the natural spring and summer grazing is in full growth.

Sow 60 lbs. per acre. Price: 30 lbs 7/-; 60 lbs 12/6; 100 lbs 17/6. D

Pretoria Prices: 30 lbs 7/6; 60 lbs 13/6; 100 lbs 19/-.

THE "KUDU" PROCESS OF FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT FOR SMUT IN GRAIN.

The **Kudu-Formal** treatment for smut is simple and effective. It is now almost universally used by the most successful grain farmers of the Western Province, who find it easier to work and more reliable than the old liming process.

The spores of smut are found everywhere, every season, and it is imperative that all seed should be treated before sowing. To omit this precaution is to jeopardise your crop, and fortunately the trouble and expense involved are so slight that none need omit it.

The seed may be treated on a clean floor or tarpaulin by spraying the solution over and working the seed over continually to make sure that every part of the seed is thoroughly wetted. Then work the grain up into a heap and allow to remain overnight, or for at least 5 hours, covered with sacks to keep in the gas that is generated. Afterwards, remove the covering and spread the seed sufficiently to allow it to dry off for sowing.

Another method is by dipping, and that also is described in the directions sent with every package of **Kudu-Formal**.

Price: Kudu-Formal.—Per 1 lb bot. 1/9, packed for post 2/9 (postage 2/-).
Per 1 gal. tin 8/6, ½ gal. 5/6, 1 gal. jar 13/6, ¼ gal. jar 8/6. E.

At Pretoria: Per 1 lb bot. 2/-; 1 gal. tin 9/6; ½ gal. 6/-.

IMPROVE YOUR LAND.

You can improve your land and feed your animals at the same time by sowing **Lucerne** on your grain lands. Sow it in the last crop before leaving the ground to rest. It will improve the pasture and you will get a better crop of grain when you begin the next rotation. You need not spend much on it, you can sow anything from 10 to 25 lbs per acre and it will pay you well. We have a cheap grade of seed which is unsuitable for export but quite suitable for this job. It does not matter if there is a little dodder in it because that will not hurt your pasture and will be destroyed next time you plough the land.

Cheap Lucerne Seed for Grain Lands: Per 10 lbs 3/6; 25 lbs 6/9; 100 lbs 25/-.
Less 5 per cent. if Cash is sent with the Order. D.

At Pretoria: Per 10 lbs 3/6; 25 lbs 7/3; 100 lbs 26/6.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We give no guarantee express or implied (and none of our representatives is authorised to vary this condition in any way) as to description, quality or productiveness or as to any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we are not in any way responsible for them or in respect of the crop or failure of the crop. All quotations are given and orders accepted only on the understanding that these conditions are agreed to.

FARM CROPS.

RECLEANED LUCERNE SEED.

	D.	Per	1	5	25	100lb
Cape Lucerne (Provence Type). —More largely used than all other varieties, and large quantities are exported to other countries Finest Recleaned Seed	8d	3/-	13/6	50/-		
Chinese Lucerne	1/9	—	—	—		
Hunter River Lucerne. —Makes earlier growth than other varieties and usually gives a later cutting also	1/3	5/6	25/-	92/6		

FIELD PEAS.

This crop is now used on a considerable scale for green manuring, being well suited, especially in winter-rainfall areas, for this purpose; it fills the place, in winter cropping, that is taken by Cowpeas for summer cultivation.

	D.	Per	1	5	25	100lb
Black-Eyed Susan. —Makes a very heavy growth of herbage. Large seeded type	8d	2/9	12/6	45/-		
Cape Field Peas. —Yields heavy growth, splendid for green manuring of orchards and grain lands, or may be used for a dry crop. Per bag of 200lbs 40/-	6d	1/9	6/6	21/-		
Green Field Peas. —Favoured for table purposes on account of the green colour; its merits, otherwise, are about the same as the yellow variety. Per bag of 200lbs 57/6	6d	2/-	8/-	30/-		
Partridge Field Peas. —More rust-resistant than other varieties. Per bag of 200lbs 40/-	6d	1/9	6/6	21/-		

VETCHES. ETC.

Vetches are an important crop in up-to-date agricultural practice, and there are many kinds to choose from. For the milder districts English Spring, Konigsberg and Peluschkin are preferred and for the colder areas Hairy Vetch and Purple Vetch are recommended. Peluschkin appears to be more closely allied to the Peas than to the Vetches and is giving very good results.

	D.	Per	1	5	25	100lb
English Spring Vetch. —Splendid for green forage, silage or for hay, and may be sown with oats or barley in proportions varying from 10% to 50%	9d	3/-	13/6	47/6		
Hairy Vetch. —A small-seeded variety; recommended for sandy soils and cold areas; use 15 lbs per acre if sown alone	1/-	4/-	17/6	63/-		
Konigsberg Spring Vetch. —In its habits and preferences this is similar to "English Spring"	8d	3/-	10/6	37/6		
Peluschkin Vetch. —A large-seeded variety	6d	1/9	6/9	25/-		
Polish Spring Vetch. —We have imported this as a substitute for Konigsberg Spring which is very scarce; we shall be glad of reports as to its success or otherwise	6d	2/-	8/6	30/-		
Purple Vetch. —Much favoured in cold districts	9d	3/-	13/6	50/-		
Dwarf Essex Rape. —This crop is now very largely grown in the Western Province for grazing purposes; it is important to have the right variety as some kinds are unsuitable	6d	2/3	10/6	40/-		
Chou Moellier or Marrow Kale. —Both leaves and stem may be used for stock-feeding; a very profitable crop	1/6	6/6	30/-	110/-		
Thousand Headed Kale. —A tall branching cattle cabbage, produces a heavy crop of succulent leaf greatly relished by cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc.	3/-	13/6	60/-	230/-		
White Mustard. —Splendid grazing crop for sheep, a very rapid grower; table mustard is produced from the seed of this variety	1/-	4/6	17/6	60/-		

IMPORTED SEED POTATOES.

We are nearing the end of the season for Imported Seed and our supplies are almost exhausted. Just a few cases of each of the following varieties remain:

Cases are of one-bushel size, weight approximately 66lbs net.

Arran Crest , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Arran Rose , First Early, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.
Up-To-Date , Main Crop, grown in Scotland	16/6 per case.

The above are offered subject to being unsold and 5 per cent. can be deducted if Cash is sent with Order.

ROOT CROPS—WORTELS.

Next to pasture the most important matter to the Sheep Farmer is the production of cultivated crops for his most valuable stock. Mangels, Turnips and other roots are very extensively grown in other countries for this purpose but in South Africa they are comparatively neglected. Can South Africa afford to neglect such valuable crops as these?

Quantity to Sow.—All these crops are best sown in drills, 12 to 15 inches apart for Carrots and Chicory, the same for Turnips; Swedes want a little more room, say 18 inches, and Mangels and Beet are usually sown 18 to 24 inches apart. Much depends on the implements in use. It pays to sow further apart in order to introduce labour-saving appliances. Carrots and Chicory require a seeding of 3 to 4 lbs per acre, Swedes and Turnips may be sown at the rate of 2 lbs per acre and Mangels 8 to 10 lbs. If you use a drill you may have to vary the quantity according to what the implement can do. You may sow a little too thickly to secure even distribution because you must, in any case, thin out the rows afterwards and a little seed wasted may mean a greater saving in labour.

Pretoria Prices: All prices on this page apply also at Pretoria.

ROOT CROPS FOR FIELD SOWING.		E. Per	1	5	25	100lb
Carrot, Intermediate. —Of medium length but makes roots of great size and is a splendid field crop as well as an excellent table carrot			5/-	22/6	95/-	375/-
Carrot, White Belgian. —A favourite stock-feeding variety, long roots and heavy cropper, grows one-third above ground, that portion being green and the lower portion white ...			3/6	—	—	—
Chicory, Large-Rooted Magdeburgh. —A splendid grazing crop of simple cultivation on soil that suits Mangels, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre			3/6	15/-	55/-	200/-
Mangel, Mammoth Long Red. —For rich loam this variety is unsurpassed and will give a heavier crop than any other ...			2/-	8/-	37/6	137/6
Mangel, Yellow Globe. —Excels in quality and is suited to shallower soils than other varieties			2/-	8/-	37/6	140/-
Silver Beet. —A valuable grazing crop and it is claimed that it will last for several years if rested at suitable intervals ...			2/3	10/-	47/6	175/-
Sugar Beet. —The roots are smaller than Mangels and formed below the surface, a valuable fodder crop on account of the high sugar content of the roots			4/6	20/-	—	—
Swede, Bangholm. —Purple top, very hardy			1/3	5/-	21/-	75/-
Swede, Best of All. —Purple top			3/-	13/6	62/6	242/6
Swede, Holborn Kangaroo. —Bronze top			2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
Swede, Lord Derby. —Green top			2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
Swede, Magnificent. —Fine quality and handsome appearance... ..			3/3	15/-	67/6	265/-
Swede, Sutton's Champion. —An old and favourite purple-top variety, a great cropper and gives good shapely roots ...			2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
Swede, Webb's Imperial. —Of excellent size and good quality and yields a very heavy crop			2/3	10/-	45/-	175/-
Turnip, Aberdeen Green Top. —Yellow-fleshed			1/9	7/6	35/-	127/6
Turnip, Aberdeen Purple Top. —Yellow-fleshed			1/6	6/3	28/6	110/-
Turnip, Green Globe. —White-fleshed			1/6	5/6	22/6	75/-
Turnip, Purple Top Mammoth. —White-fleshed			1/6	5/6	22/6	80/-
Turnip, Veitch's Purple Globe. —White-fleshed			1/6	6/3	25/-	95/-
Turnip, White American Strap-leaf. —White-fleshed, endures heat well			1/6	6/3	27/6	105/-
Turnip, White Stone or Stubble. —An early variety of good size			1/6	5/6	22/6	75/-

VOORWAARDES VAN KOOP EN VERKOOP.

Ons gee geen waarborg, direk of indirek (en geen een van ons verteenwoordigers het die outoriteit om die voorwaardes te verander nie) met betrekking tot deskripsie, kwaliteit of produktieweiteit, of enige ander saak omtrent die bolle, saad of plante wat ons verkoop nie. Alle kwotasies word gegee en bestellings aangeneem, slegs op die voorwaarde dat met die kondiesies ooreengestem word.

VYF PERSENT AFSLAG VIR KONTANT MET BESTELLING.

VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during this month. Some of these are now ready, but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order. F.

	Posted		Local	
	(Within the Union)		Prices.	
	Per 100	1000	100	1000
Beet, Blood Red	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Beet, Flat Egyptian	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Brussels Sprouts	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Cape Spitzkool	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Copenhagen Market	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Golden Acre	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Green Globe Savoy	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Large Oxheart	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Mammoth Red Drumhead	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cabbage, Starke's Improved Spitzkool	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cape Gooseberry (9d. doz., posted 1/3)	5/3	—	4/6	—
Cauliflower, All the year round	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Doble's Early	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Early Italian Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Southern Cross	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Starke's Invincible Cape	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Super Snowball	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Cauliflower, Veitch's Autumn Giant	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Celery, Solid White (6d. doz.; posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Kale, Tall Curled	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Kale, Thousand Headed	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Kohl Rabi, Early White Vienna	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Leek, Large Flag	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Lettuce, Curled Neapolitan	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Lettuce, New York	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Onion, Cape Straw Coloured	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Onion, Early Flat Yellow Cape	1/6	10/6	1/-	6/6
Parsley, Curled (6d. doz.; posted 1/-)	3/-	—	2/6	—
Spinach Beet, Green Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Spinach Beet, Yellow Cutting	2/-	12/6	1/3	8/6
Lavender, Mint, Sage, Thyme, Rosemary, 3/- doz., posted 3/6				

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Seeds to Sow.—Where conditions are favourable you may sow the following Flower Seeds during this month: Anemone, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Barberton Daisies, Bellis perennis, Calendula, Candytuft, Canns, Canterbury Bells, Carnations, Chrysanthemum, Cineraria, Clarkia, Cornflower, Cyclamen, Dianthus, Foxglove, Geum, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Linaria, Linum, Lobelia, Lupinus, Marigold, Mignonette, Myosotis, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nemophila, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Ranunculus, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabious, Schizanthus, Statice, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Thunbergia, Tropaeolum, Valeriana, Virginian Stock and Wallflower.

LILIUMS.

We draw special attention to the Liliams offered last month. These are still available, as are most of the bulbs listed in that issue. Send your orders promptly, the season soon ends.

	Price each	doz	100	1000
L. regale. —A vigorous grower with sturdy stems, 4 to 5ft., covered with long lanceolate foliage; centre of flower flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges; outside streaked with brown; exceedingly beautiful; thrives in any good rich soil and is one of the easiest Lilies to grow	1/3	10/6	80/-	—
L. tigrinum sinense. —The Single Tiger Lily. Deep orange-red flowers, heavily blotched purple, stems 2 to 4ft.	1/-	6/-	40/-	350/-

FIVE PER CENT. CAN BE DEDUCTED IF CASH IS SENT WITH ORDER.

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

We give below a list of plants that we expect to have ready during the month. Some of these are now ready but others will not be ready till about the middle of the month or later. All orders are dealt with in rotation and will be despatched when the plants are ready. If you are unable to wait, please mark your order accordingly and we will send only what is ready, cancelling the remaining portion of the order. F.

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices	
	Per doz.	100	doz.	100
ANTIRRHINUMS.				
Blood Red. —Fine deep colour, tall	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Harmony. —Rich terra-cotta pink, yellow centre	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Pink Domino. —Soft clear rose-pink	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Yellow King. —Vivid orange with yellow centre and carmine tint, tall	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6

ANTIRRHINUM MAXIMUM—GIANT STRAIN.

Fordhook Rose. —Rose-pink and yellow blending into a soft rose	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Orchid. —Bright mauve-pink with a slightly deeper tube	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Sunnybrook. —Rich intense golden yellow shaded salmon and orange	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6
Wallflower. —Rich deep coppery crimson	1/9	8/6	1/6	7/6

STOCKS.

Abundance. —Carmine-rose, very large	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Beauty of Nice. —Flesh-pink, early flowering	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Cote d'Azur. —Blue of Capri	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Crimson King (Etincelante). —Bright crimson	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Empress Elizabeth. —Beautiful bright rose	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Queen Alexandra. —Pretty rose lilac	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Rose of Nice. —Old rose, very early	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Souvenir of Monaco. —Brilliant crimson, very early	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Souvenir of Monte Carlo. —Canary yellow	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Violet of Parma. —Strong grower, free flowering, light violet ...	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-

CALENDULAS.

Campfire. —Large flat blooms on stout stems	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Orange Shaggy. —New. A distinct break in Calendulas, rich orange blooms of "shaggy" appearance on long stems ...	2/6	12/-	2/-	10/-
Radio. —Orange with quilled petals	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Sulphur Crown (Lemon Queen). —Golden yellow with dark centre	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-

GENERAL LIST OF BEDDING PLANTS.

Antirrhinum majus. —Tall varieties in mixture	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Bellis perennis. —Double Daisies, mixed colours	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Marigold, Lemon Queen. —A greatly improved strain	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Stocks, German Ten-Week. —Mixed colours	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-
Stocks of Nice. —Finest colours mixed	1/3	6/-	1/-	5/-

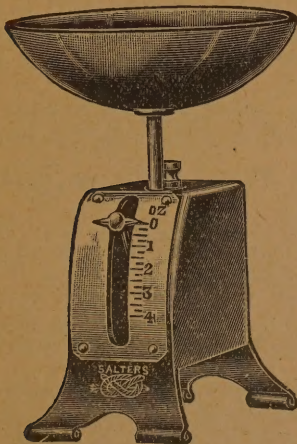
GENERAL LIST OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Agapanthus. —Blue and white varieties	7/6	—	6/-	40/-
Agapanthus, Table Mountain Variety. —Dark blue	4/6	—	4/-	25/-
Alternanthera. —Edging plant	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Aquilegia. —Blackmore & Langdon's long-spurred hybrids ...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Barborton Daisy Hybrids	6/-	—	5/-	—
Campanula fragilis	6/6	—	5/-	—
Canterbury Bells. —Mixed seedlings	2/-	10/-	1/6	7/6
Carnations, Starke's Perpetual Giant. —In separate colours: Crimson, Red, Rose and Yellow—or Mixed	5/-	30/-	4/6	27/6
Carnations, Giant of Nice. —Salmon	5/-	30/-	4/6	27/6
Delphinium belladonna. —Best for cut-flower	Seedlings	3/6	—	3/-
Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's. —Prize Strain	Seedlings	5/9	—	5/-
Delphinium, Blue Butterfly	Seedlings	2/6	—	2/-
Delphinium, Excelsior Strain	Seedlings	4/-	—	3/6
Foxgloves. —Choice Mixed	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Fuchsias. —Ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3	7/6	—	6/-	—

GENERAL LIST OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS
(Continued.)

	Posted (Within the Union)		Local Prices	
	Per doz.	100	doz.	100
Gazania. —Orange, large Daisy-flowers, very showy ...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/-
Geranium, Ivy-Leaved Huntsman. —Red ...	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium, Zonal. —Bedding ...	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Geranium, Zonal Paul Crampel. —Fiery scarlet, fine bedder ...	5/-	32/6	4/-	25/-
Granadilla. —Edible, ex pots, 1/- each, posted 1/3 ...	9/-	—	7/6	—
Gypsophila paniculata. —Perennial, large panicles of flowers, 1/- each, posted 1/3 ...	5/-	—	4/6	—
Hollyhock, Chater's Double. —A fine strain ...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/6
Hydrangeas. —2/6 and 3/6 each ...	—	—	—	—
Impatiens. —Several varieties, mixed—out of pots ...	6/6	—	6/-	—
Iresine aureo reticulata. —Leaves gold-veined ...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/6
Iresine Herbstii. —Leaves crimson with rose veins ...	2/6	12/6	2/-	10/6
Lavandula spica. —English Lavender ...	3/6	—	3/-	—
Lavandula dentata. —French Lavender ...	4/6	—	4/-	—
Nasturtium, Fireball. —Ex pots 1/- each, posted 1/3 ...	10/-	—	9/-	—
Pelargoniums. —In variety ...	10/6	—	9/-	—
Pentstemon. —Large flowered, mixed ...	4/6	—	3/6	—
Petunia, Gloria. —Dwarf bedder, bright rosy magenta, white throat ...	1/6	7/6	1/3	6/-
Petunia violacea. —Deep violet-purple, enormous flower ...	3/6	17/6	3/-	15/-
Polyanthus, Blackmore & Langdon's. —A superb strain ...	7/-	—	6/-	—
Salvia farinacea. —Light bright lavender ...	4/6	—	4/-	—
Salvia patens. —Sky blue ...	6/-	—	5/-	—
Salvia splendens. —Brilliant scarlet flowers ...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia splendens, Vesuvius. —Dwarf type, about 10 inches, bright scarlet ...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Salvia violacea, Maroon Prince. —Very deep violet ...	6/-	—	5/-	—
Salvia coccinea. —Fiery scarlet, dwarf ...	3/-	—	2/6	—
Sedum. —Yellow-flowered, for carpeting in damp situations, per clump 1/-, posted 1/3 ...	—	—	—	—
Statice latifolia. —Perennial, deep lavender-blue flowers, 1/- each, posted 1/6 ...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Statice macrophylla. —Perennial, light blue, large clusters, very fine, 1/- each, posted 1/6 ...	9/-	—	8/-	—
Thalictrum. —A very graceful plant for the herbaceous border, 1/- each, posted 1/6 ...	9/-	—	8/-	—

SALTER'S EGG SCALE.



No. F18 E.

To weigh 4 oz. x $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

6/- each. Postage 4d. extra.

**"MYSTO" LAWN
SPRINKLER.
No. F592.**

This is No. 602 Hose
Nozzle giving a varia-
tion of Spray.

Mounted on Brass Body
and Iron Spike, with
connection tapered for
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. or $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Hose.

6/- each.

Postage 1/-.



NOTES FOR MARCH.

By "EDEN."

NATIVE GLADIOLI.

Because the unbounded enthusiasm and patient determination of a handful of true nature lovers has succeeded in bringing about the establishment of such noble institutions as the Kruger National Park and the Botanical Gardens at Kirstenbosch, the majority of us are slowly beginning to realise the enormous potential value of our remarkable native flora and fauna.

Nature has been kind to us. She has provided us with a variety of plant, animal and mineral wealth far greater than that of any other part of the world. And yet we are inclined to be ungrateful at times.

It has been a comparatively simple matter to make good use of some of the mineral wealth provided, although even in this we are only at the beginning, but to make the most of our plant and animal wealth will require the co-operative support and goodwill of all of us.

The first step necessary to achieve this object is to awaken a national consciousness of the value of these things.

How often one hears the remark "Oh, that is just a common wild flower." We do not seem to realise that every flower or plant in our gardens is just a common wild flower in some part of the world, though, admittedly, many of them have been improved so much that it would be hard to believe from what insignificant flowers they have been developed.

Few of us realise what a great number of the popular garden flowers of to-day owe their origin to our own native flora.

Only last week I noticed full page advertisements in the World's Seed Trade papers of *Venidium Fastuosum* Hybrids raised by one of the most famous flower-seed growing firms in America. These are hybrids of our Namaqualand Marigold, with which most of us are familiar, but unfortunately it is a familiarity which breeds contempt; not so with the American seed grower; probably the first time he saw it he realised its potentialities and that could not have been more than two or three years ago. Since then he must have spared no effort or expense to produce, by every means in his power, new colours in this charming flower, and the fact that the new hybrids produce every shade of colour from cream to red, instead of the natural cream and orange, is proof that he has succeeded.

Well, this just about brings me to the subject I want to deal with in these notes, that is Native *Gladiolus*. You know—the Painted Ladies, the Afrikaners and the Pypies. To me they are the most beautiful and charming of our native flora, they may not perhaps appeal to everyone in quite the same way; many of you may prefer the larger flowering plants such as the Heaths and Proteas, but then it is the bulbous plant that I am most interested in.

There are so many species and sub-species of these beautiful gladioli that if I were to tell you something about each of them, the space at my disposal would be quickly exhausted; besides, I am not acquainted with half of them. Even the botanists have a long way to go before they will have succeeded in classifying all the species correctly.

However, there are a few which it is possible for you to get hold of quite easily to try in your gardens, so I will tell you something about them and will then deal with the uses to which you can put them.

Most of the Gladioli which are commonly called Painted Ladies are varieties of *Gladiolus blandus*.

Unfortunately there are half-a-dozen or more quite distinct, from the gardener's point of view; that is as regards time of flowering, colour, size of flowers, and so on, but all lumped botanically under the name of *Gladiolus blandus*. This makes it rather confusing when one wants to get hold of a particular variety. For this reason we have to rely on the common name to a large extent, but here again a difficulty arises because common names of plants vary in almost every locality, especially if a particular plant is distributed over a wide area.

The Vlei Painted Lady, a form of *Gladiolus blandus*, grows in the marshes of the Cape Flats. Although not so beautiful as the Mountain Painted Ladies, it is certainly hardy and does well even in dry ground. It is a tall grower and can be raised readily from seed.

The Table Mountain Painted Lady is the finest of the *blandus* varieties, but they are not easy to get. In the mountain they grow in very rocky ground and the bulbs are so deep down that it is quite a job to get even one or two.

The ordinary Painted Lady is distributed over almost the whole of the mountain from Cape Town to Cape Point, they grow in softer ground.

NATIVE GLADIOLI.

Two very fine varieties come from the Stellenbosch mountains, *G. blaudus* variety *carminea*, a tall bluish pink producing, under favourable conditions, spikes 2 to 3 ft. long. This variety is now quite largely grown commercially and is therefore readily obtainable. The other variety is very similar in habit of growth but the flowers are deep cream and have long wavy petals.

There are, of course, other species of *Gladiolus* which are also commonly called Painted Ladies, *Gladiolus carmineus* for instance. This species flowers early in the year before the rains come. That is when the soil is still quite dry. The flowers are therefore produced entirely out of the bulb before it has made any roots and before any leaves appear above the ground, just in the same way that *Nerines* and *Belladonnas* produce their flowers. The deep pink dainty little blooms carried on tall graceful stems are really pretty.

Gladiolus cuspidatus is another hardy robust-growing species which produces hundreds of small bulbs, round the base of the old bulb, each season, so that it increases rapidly and is therefore excellent for filling up large areas.

The Native Gladioli which are commonly known as Afrikaners include the following. A character which seems to be common to them all is that they produce large numbers of tiny bulbules clustered round the base of the parent bulb. Most of them are also scented.

Gladiolus recurvus, the Sand Afrikaner, grows in the sand dunes of the Cape Flats and flowers during September. The flowers are shades of blue and mottled pink with the throat mottled yellow and brown. They are delightfully scented.

Gladiolus hirsutus, the large Pink Afrikaner, comes from the districts around Calvinia and is one of the largest flowered varieties, although the stems are somewhat short. The colour varies quite a lot, anything from pink to almost cerise. The shading is not uniform but is beautifully mottled.

Gladiolus grandis, the large brown Afrikaner, is probably the most beautiful of the native gladioli and probably has the finest scent as well, while *Gladiolus maculatus*, the small brown Afrikaner, resembles it in every way but on a smaller scale.

Gladiolus watsonius, the Red Afrikaner, is hardly so beautiful as the others, yet it has its uses.

Probably the daintiest of the native species of the Peninsula is *Gladiolus gracilis*. The foliage and stems are grasslike while the dainty little blue flowers are sweetly scented. This is one of the finest varieties for rockery work.

Although there is some doubt as to whether *Gladiolus aletroides*, the Flame, really is a gladiolus, I think for practical garden purposes we must treat it as such. Here we have a really striking flower which seems to appeal to everyone. No description could more aptly apply to this flower than its common name "The Flame." It is a hardy doer in the garden but increases very slowly from bulbs, so is best raised from seed.

Gladiolus alatus, the Kalkoentje, of which there are two forms, the Red and Green, and the larger flowered variety which is green or, I should say, various shades of green. They come from all over the Koeberg, Malmesbury and Calvinia districts, but the extensive cultivating of land for grain is almost exterminating them in those parts. They are delightfully scented.

Gladiolus hastatus is a rather dwarf species from the Stellenbosch area but it is a beautiful gladiolus nevertheless and a good doer. It flowers freely, the colour being deep cerise.

Gladiolus villosus grows quite tall and is one of the few species with mauvy pink flowers, while the only white variety I know is *Gladiolus debilis* which has quite large blooms, but only one or two are carried on a dainty reedlike stem. The flowers are hooded, that is the top petal curves forward.

A very popular native species is *Gladiolus tristis*, the Aandblom, and its common name is, I think, associated with the fact that it is only scented in the evenings. There seem to be quite a few varieties of this species, depending upon the locality in which they grow. In some areas the stems are 3 ft. long and 12 or more blooms are carried on a spike while in other parts only 1 or 2 blooms are produced on quite short stems. The colour also varies from pale green and cream to almost yellowish green with brown markings.

A native species which has come to the fore lately as a market cut flower is *Gladiolus psittacinus*, this is not a local variety and I am not quite sure at the moment where it comes from; I have been told from Rhodesia but I think it comes from the Eastern Province or the Transvaal.

In colour it resembles our Flames but is, of course, much larger; its chief value lies in the fact that it flowers at a time of year when garden gladioli are practically unobtainable. It seems to thrive in the Peninsula and can apparently grow in quite swampy situations.

NATIVE GLADIOLI.

I must not forget *Gladiolus primulinus*, the native variety of Rhodesia which grows near the Victoria Falls. This beautiful yellow species has resulted in the introduction of the *Primulinus Hybrid Gladiolus* which to-day comprises one of the outstanding groups of bulbous plants both for garden work and for commercial cut flower production, and helps to confirm one's confidence in the value of many more of our native species for the production of hybrids of even more charm and grace than those already in existence with perhaps the added quality of perfume as well.

I believe there is a great future for our native gladioli, just as they are, for general garden work, especially in rockeries and informal gardens, while many species are admirably suitable for water gardens.

Their season of flowering, when one combines all the species, covers practically the whole year, so that when planted together, either by themselves or in amongst other not too tall-growing plants, they have a quality in this respect alone which I am positive no other group of plants can equal, while the fact that they may be simply stuck in anywhere and anyhow, and may be left to look after themselves for years, adds another feature to their usefulness.

APPRECIATIONS.

Simondium, June 12th, 1933.—I have just received a copy of "My Garden" issued by your firm. It is the very thing I have been looking for for a considerable time. As a beginner I find same extremely useful and I hope you will continue to favour me with future copies.

Warrenton, January 17th, 1935.—Plants which you have sent me. I wish to congratulate you on the way they were packed, not a single one was damaged.

Salisbury, January 20th, 1935.—The box containing plants ordered by us arrived in perfect condition, and the plants looked remarkably healthy.

Elliot, January 23rd, 1935.—I got quite a good crop of wheat from the seed you sent me, the wheat showed no sign of rust although planted late, the grain is very good for these parts.

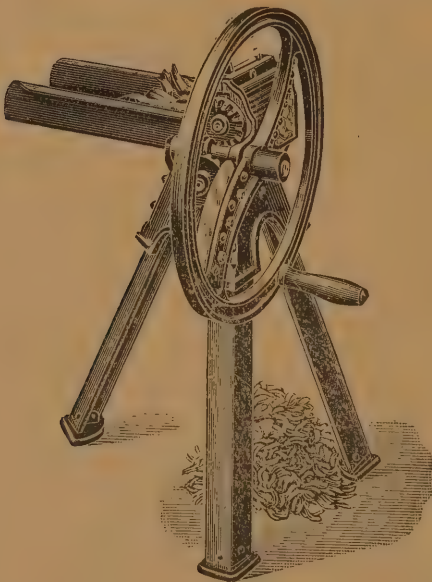
Durban, October 19th, 1934.—The most wonderful bouquet has just arrived from Ayres; never have I seen more beautiful blooms, more perfectly arranged.

England, September 16th, 1934.—This is the 6th or 7th time I have ordered from you. Always the flowers have been perfect excepting once when you made most handsome amends in the following season.

Windhoek, February 4th, 1935.—I really think the majority of your seeds come up twice, they never fail to germinate.

POULTRY FOOD CUTTERS.

TURN
YOUR
WASTE
INTO
MONEY.



VEGETABLE CUTTERS FOR LEAVES AND STALKS

These machines have been specially designed to cut Green Foods, Roots and Vegetables, Cabbage, Beet Root leaves, Green Clover, etc., for Poultry and Chick food and turn all kinds of suitable Kitchen Waste to good and profitable use.

A Boy can cut finely 50 to 60 lbs. of Cabbage, Beet Root, Fodder, etc., in an hour.

The machines are substantially built (not a toy) and are fitted with rising mouth and 2 knives.

			Weight	Price.
No. D20.	Mouth 5in. wide.	Without Legs.	28 lbs.	£2 5 0
No. D21.	Mouth 5in. wide.	With Legs.	48 lbs.	£3 0 0

PRICE ALTERATIONS.

Prices are continually fluctuating and it is therefore impossible to maintain the prices printed in our last catalogue until the next issue appears. The following alterations have become necessary since we last published a revised list and we shall be glad if you will record these prices in your copy of our 1934-5 Catalogue so that you may have correct information when making up your order:

Page	Article	Price per pkt.	¼oz	oz	4oz
42	Antirrhinum, Monarch. —Deep velvety crimson	6d	5/-	18/6	—
42	Antirrhinum, Orange Beauty. —Orange-scarlet	6d	8/-	30/-	—
42	Antirrhinum, Rustproof University of California Mixture. Originators claim that 75 per cent. of the plants of this strain are rust resistant in a very high degree	2/-	17/6	64/-	—
	Price per pkt	1/16oz	¼oz	oz	
44	Carnation, Starke's Special Giant Chabaud. —The finest strain of Chabaud: In separate colours—Brick Red, Hermosa Pink, Lilac Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, Yellow Ground and Mixed	1/6	5/-	17/6	67/6
45	Delphinium, Bellamosum Improved. —A dark blue with the Belladonna habit	1/-	2/6	8/-	30/-
50	Petunia, Miniature Pink Gem. —New, 5 to 6 inches, literally smothered with deep pink blooms	6d	3/9	13/6	—
	Price per pkt		oz	4oz	lb
48	Lupinus Hartwegii, King Blue. —Rich Oxford blue, enormous spikes	1/-	8/6	—	—
	Price per pkt		¼oz	oz	4ozs
54	Zinnia, Fantasy, Mixed. —A most fascinating new type	6d	4/6	16/-	60/-
57	Calendula, Lemon Queen. —Golden yellow with dark centre	6d	9d	1/6	5/-
57	Calendula, Orange Shaggy. —A most striking new break in Calendulas	6d	6/-	21/-	—
57	Calendula, Radio. —Price reduced	6d	1/-	3/-	10/-
60	Godetia Whitneyi, Choice Mixed. —Showy hardy annuals... ..	6d	1/9	6/-	20/-
60	Heliotropium. —Choice mixed	6d	3/-	10/6	—
62	Mesembrianthemum criniflorum. —We are glad to be able to announce a big reduction in the price of this very popular annual	6d	2/-	7/6	28/-
62	Nigella, Miss Jekyll. —Double, bright blue	6d	1/6	5/-	—
63	Papaver orientale bracteatum. —Deep crimson	6d	3/-	10/6	—
63	Papaver orientale, Rembrandt. —Orange-scarlet	6d	5/-	17/6	—
63	Papaver orientale, Mixed Hybrids. —Saved from the best varieties of perennial poppies	6d	2/6	9/-	—
63	Primula malacoides. —Pretty light lilac	1/-	25/-	—	—
63	Saponaria vaccaria, Rose. —Good pale rose	6d	9d	2/-	6/-
63	Saponaria vaccaria, White. —Pure white form	6d	9d	2/-	6/-
64	Venidium fastuosum hybrids. —This new creation includes a wide range of shades, very attractive, each petal blotched at the base	5/-	—	—	—
64	Verbena, Spectrum Red. —Price reduced	1/-	6/9	25/-	—

EREMURUS.

These striking plants are sometimes referred to as Foxtail Lilies. We have a few bulbs of each of the following varieties to offer.

Price each.

Eremurus Bungei. —Has elegant spikes closely set with golden yellow flowers; narrow foliage	3/6
Eremurus Elwesianus. —Huge spikes of light pink flowers	5/-
Eremurus, Shelford. —Buff-orange, very free-flowering	5/-

NOVELTIES.

In the above list are included several noteworthy **New Introductions** and special mention may be made of the **Rustproof Antirrhinums**, of which it is said that 75% of the plants are rust resistant in a very high degree, the **Miniature Petunia, Pink Gem, Zinnia Fantasy, Calendula Orange Shaggy** and our **Special Giant Chabaud Carnations** which we believe are the best we have yet been able to offer in high class carnation seed. You should try all these!

NOTES FOR RHODESIA FOR MARCH.

Contributed by MEIKLES (GWelo) LTD.

Flower Garden.—Cold nights will probably check growth of flowering plants during this month, but there are many varieties which, if ready as seedlings, should be planted out and will continue to give much pleasure during the winter months. Some good ones are Antirrhinum, Calendula, Clarkia, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupins, Nemesis, Pentstemon, Petunia, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Stocks, Verbena, Venidium and Phlox Drummondii. Where frost is not severe these varieties will continue to bloom during the winter months. Lots of cultivation is necessary and all old flower stems must be removed.

This month Sweet Peas should be planted in well-manured trenches, plenty of old kraal manure should be well mixed with the soil. This should be brought to within 3 or 4 inches of the top of the trench, peas are then planted and trench filled up as peas advance in growth. The writer usually plants a double row about 6 in. apart and peas same distance apart in the rows, this gives lots of room for root growth, which is essential. If 7 or 8 inch stems are to be produced moisture is very necessary at all stages of growth and they will continue to flower as long as stalks with seed pods forming are removed.

Vegetable Garden.—At this season preparations for the sowing and planting out of vegetables for Autumn and Winter should be made. The sowing of small seeds such as Parsnip, Carrot, Lettuce and others is now not affected by the hot sun and can be done without shading the beds. Plant out Broad Beans, Savoy Cabbage, Spinach, Turnip, Onions, Lettuce and Green Peas, and providing a good supply of water is available, with soil in good tilth and well manured, one may be sure of good results.

In planting Broad Beans give plenty of room, at least 6 in. apart in the rows, remove the tips as they get 2 ft. high to encourage the setting of the pods.

Bone Meal is a good fertiliser for Broad Beans.

RHODESIAN PRICES.

It is obviously impossible to sell our seeds, and other goods, in Rhodesia, at the prices quoted in this paper, but Messrs. Meikles (Gwelo) Ltd. will supply you at the lowest possible prices when railage and similar charges are taken into account. Please communicate with them if you wish for an exact quotation on any article mentioned in these pages.

A thought for your garden

YOUR garden is laid out with care and forethought. A carpet of green, with a background of colour. Do you not think a bird-bath in Table Mountain Stone will complete the picture? Consider how delightful it will be to have a beautiful bird sanctuary. Write or call at Messrs. Chas. Ayres, Adderley Street, Cape Town, for full particulars.

R. CANE & SONS

(PTY.) LIMITED

Monumental Masons

Head Office:

96, LONG STREET, CAPE TOWN



This is the "Swan Neck" design Bird Bath and is only one of the many beautiful designs obtainable.

PRETORIA NOTES.

C. Starke & Co., Ltd., 292 Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Tel. Add.:

Telephone:

"Seedstarke," Pretoria.

2735 Pretoria.

PLANTING NOTES FOR MARCH FROM PRETORIA BRANCH.

Sowing time for the **Winter Cereals** varies throughout South Africa according to rainfall, but for all districts it is fast approaching if it has not actually arrived. In the Western and South-Western Districts of the Cape, which is perhaps the most important growing area for the winter cereals, the farmers are already thinking about their seed for the coming sowing season, although that does not begin much before May.

But Cereals are an important crop at the Cape and the best growers there are critical about their seed because they realise the importance of sowing the best if they are to compete in the production of grain crops for profit. It no longer suffices to sow just what is available. The variety must be well chosen for the conditions under which it is to be grown and the seed must be of pure strain and free from weed seeds.

In the earlier pages of this issue our Head Office at Mowbray is publishing a very complete list of **Seed Grain** for Cape Farmers, and it has been proved again and again that the seed they sow there does equally well in other parts of South Africa also. The seed offered has been grown by the most reliable farmers of that area and has been recleaned in our Seed Cleaning Plant at Mowbray and Moorreesburg. At both these places we have Seed Cleaning Machinery which is superior to any that can be found elsewhere in South Africa.

Our Western Province Recleaned Seed is known throughout South Africa and beyond, for we have, on many occasions, exported large quantities to other countries.

Here in the Transvaal we are not so critical about the quality of Seed of the Winter Cereals that we sow. The result is easily seen by comparison of the quality of the resulting crop when compared with grain produced at the Cape. It behoves us, therefore, to change our methods and sow only the best. Let us, say, sow only the best Western Province Recleaned Seed when the variety is obtainable there.

It costs no more to sow the better seed because it can be sown thinner and will yet give a bigger yield because the poor grains have been eliminated and are not grown in competition with the better grains which thus have more space in which to develop a better root system.

Turn now to the beginning of this issue and make your selection from the lists printed there. Send us the order and we can have the seed railed direct to your station, carriage forward, or you can send 1/6 per 100lbs. extra and we will pay the railage. If you send cash with the order you can deduct 5 per cent. from the price, but not from the railage!

Local Seed.

Seed grown locally is not usually of such pure strain as we like to offer, but some varieties are not obtainable elsewhere and we must perforce supply the best that we can find. You must not blame us for these impurities. It is the grower who is to be blamed. We are continually searching for better strains, and there are some growers who are rapidly improving their strains. We search for the best and we reclean the seed also, for we have recently erected cleaning machinery at Pretoria. This seed can not be sold at the same price as ordinary farm-cleaned seed but it is worth the extra price. Try it!

Local Seed Grain for Grain Crops.

	Recleaned Seed	Per 25	100	150	200lb
Klein Koring (Rooi)	5/-	17/6	—	32/6
Lalkasarwali Wheat.—Selected	4/9	16/6	—	30/-
Rood Wheat.—Similar to Klein Koring	4/9	16/6	—	30/-
Dun Winter Oats	3/-	10/-	14/-	—
Sidonian Oats	3/3	11/-	15/-	—
White Wonder Oats	3/-	10/-	14/-	—
Beardless Barley-Wheat.—Large white grain	5/-	18/-	—	35/-
Stooling Rye.—Selected for heavy stooling	4/-	13/-	—	25/-

VYF PERSENT AFSLAG VIR KONTANT MET BESTELLING.

PRETORIA NOTES.

Grain for Fodder Crops.

We can supply a cheaper grade of Grain for this purpose and while this will bear comparison with what is sold elsewhere for seed purposes, it is not so carefully selected and although it is screened it is not so drastically cleaned as our Recleaned Seed offered above. Many growers tell us it does not pay to sow this cheaper grain even for Fodder Crops, because the other gives a bigger crop, and we are inclined to agree with them, but we give you the choice and you must decide for yourself.

Local Grain for Fodder Crops.

	Screened.	Per 25	100	150	200lb
• Algerian Oats.—Locally grown	...	2/6	8/6	11/6	—
Algerian Oats.—Cape grown	...	3/3	11/-	15/6	—
Dun Winter Oats	...	2/6	8/6	11/6	—
Sidonian Oats	...	2/9	9/-	12/6	—
White Wonder Oats	...	2/6	8/6	11/9	—
Cape Early Barley	...	3/6	12/6	17/6	—
Cape Early Rye	...	3/3	11/-	—	20/-
Stooling Rye	...	3/3	11/-	—	20/-

Other Crops.

Lucerne.—We supply the finest Recleaned Lucerne Seed and you will find prices quoted by our Mowbray Office in this issue. When prices exceed 30/- per 100 lbs. we charge nothing for railage but when 30/- or less per 100 lbs. add 1/6 or we can consign carriage forward to your station from Mowbray.

Vetches.—You will find all varieties of these in our Mowbray list and the same remarks apply regarding railage.

Rape, Kale and Mustard.—These are also quoted in these pages, kindly refer to the quotations which are very low for the present market conditions.

Lentils.—We have a supply which we can offer at 2/- for 5 lbs., 25 lbs. 7/6, 100 lbs. 27/6.

Seed Cleaning.

With the new machinery at our disposal we are now in a position to clean Seed Grain and smaller seeds for growers and can offer this service at reasonable prices. The benefits to be derived from it are very great and we invite inquiries which should state the variety of seed and the quantity to be cleaned.

Bulbs.

In "My Garden" for February we printed an exhaustive list of Bulbs and most of these can still be supplied, but it is advisable to send orders promptly to avoid disappointment.

Onions.

Our renowned **Early Flat Yellow Cape Onion** Seed is selling rapidly and you should lose no time in securing your supply.

Price: Per oz. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 5/9; 5 lbs. 27/6; 25 lbs. 131/3; 100 lbs. 500/-.
All less 5% for Cash with Order.

Peas.

Apart from Alderman, Greenfeast, Stratagem and Wiehahn's Crescent, we have a number of varieties of Garden Peas which are not yet so well known in South Africa. These recently introduced varieties are all listed in our 1934-5 Seed Catalogue of which a copy has been sent to you. Won't you look them up and give some of them a trial? It is only in this way that you can find a better variety for your conditions than the one you have always relied upon..

Flower Seeds.

In an earlier page of this issue you will find a list of Flower Seeds suitable for sowing this month. This list has a very general application throughout South Africa for March. The one important point to note is that the more tender varieties can not now be sown in the open in districts that have very early frosts.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We give no guarantee express or implied (and none of our representatives is authorised to vary this condition in any way) as to description, quality or productiveness or as to any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we are not in any way responsible for them or in respect of the crop or failure of the crop. All quotations are given and orders accepted only on the understanding that these conditions are agreed to.